A. H. S NEWS CAST

By
Peggy Godsey
Times-Virginia Reporter for A. H. S.

F. B. L. A.

The February meeting of the Future Business Leaders of America was held Feb. 19. The president, Louise Wood, presided.

Dorothy Pulliam read the Scripture and led the prayer. The secretary, Etta Beale called the roll and read the minutes of the January meeting.

It was decided that Pat Gilbert would run for the office of Regional Secretary of the Longwood District. The meeting for this election will be held at Longwood on March 7, 1959. Also attending the meeting will be the following: Frank Sanders, who will run for Miss F. B. L. A., and Louise Wood, who will enter the contest on Parliamentary Procedure. Hazel Hammock, Ruth Johnson, Neil Farrar, Nancy Godsey, and Nancy Evans are going also to support the candidate.

—Reporter, Pat Gilbert.

The following honor roll is announced for the Appomattox High School:

12th Grade
Mrs. Gilbert
Frank Burns, Dan Coleman, Bobby Greene, LaVerne Garrett, Bobby Garrett, Carence Grisham, David Doss, Etta Beale, Bruce Bondurant, Ruth Clapp, Ida Covington, Ann Cunningham, Barbara Gilliam, Peggy Godsey, Mary Anna McDearmon.

Mrs. Beamer
Walter Hancock, Jerry Martin, Jerry Harvey, Jack Henry, Glenn Morris, Ralph Pankey, Terry Phelps and Jack Tibbs.

Also Ann Martin, Helen Martin, Virginia Megginson, Joan Proffit, Dorothy Pulliam, Mary E. Ransom, Frances Sanders, Erma Shelton.

11th Grade
Miss Hosley
Stuart Tuker, L. N. Garrette, Charles Gilla, Audrey Evans, Nancy Evans, Nancy Godsey, Mildred Franklin, Sylvia Garrett, Patsy Gilbert, Margaret Higgenbotham, Hazel Hammock, Linda Hunter, Carolyn Jones.

Mrs. Morris
Penny Abbitt, Jo Ann Beamer, Sara Adams, Margaret Bragg, Emily Burke, Carole Faye Couch, Doris Baldwin.

Mrs. Holland
Myron Richardson, Douglas Seamster, Charles Shirey, Michael Scrogin, Brian Thomas, Ruth Ranson, Rebecca Reynolds, Eloise Rosser, Linda Sarver, Patsy Tolley, Peggy Wooldridge, Barbara Webber, Faye Thornhill.

Mr. Wilson
Brod Pack, Percy Lucado, Anne Martin, Mary Jones, June Martin, Joan Martin.

10th Grade
Mrs. Cheatham
Thomas Ashworth, Larry Bingham, Harold Conner, Betty Alvis, Carey Carson, Harriett Carson, Christine Dickerson.

Mrs. Taylor
Jane Martin, Eva Moore, Patricia Phelps, Eleanor Richardson, Gail Martin.

Mrs. McClenny
Teddy Garrett, Donald Gurney, Howlett Hunter, Gerald Leffers, Dorothy Fowler, Elizabeth Godsey, Faye Martin.

Mr. Hudson
Billy Slagle, Hunter Tolley, Larry Torrence; Robie Lou Robertson, Kathryn Routon, Phyllis Thompson.

9th Grade
Mrs. Chambers
Robert Morris, Austin Pankey; Mildred Moore, Joyce Moon, Mary K. Mitchell.

Mrs. Green
Lawrence Hamlett, Richard Hamilton, Nancy Lewis.

Mr. Butler
Sandra Staten, Pat Thomas, Sandra Trent.

Mrs. Thomas
Lawrence Beard, Barry Beale, Jean Brown, Virginia Caldwell, Nancy Chandler.

Mr. LeRoux
John Alvis, Marlene Barger.

Mr. McLean
Ann Martin, Mary Lou Jamerson, Nancy Jo Kidd, Katherine Lewis, Jane Mayberry, Phyllis Mayberry, Alice Martin.

Mrs. Martin
Gaynelle Martin, Mary McClenny, Joan Moses, Brenda Nash, Barbara Thomas, Joyce Tolley.

Mr. Bragg
Harry Ransone, James Whitehead, Bill Stratton, Eric Wilkins, Frank Thomas, Thomas Pankey, Buddy Wilcox.

Mr. Bussen
John Harrison, Eric Kay Evans, Maggie Ferguson, Sue Gilbert, Suzanne Gilla.

NEEDED! PINE BRANCHES

Last year in five counties of Piedmont Virginia, a severe outbreak of pine sawfly occurred. A few trees in Appomattox were infested which could mean more extreme damage in 1959.

If foresters are to determine whether new outbreaks will occur and where they might occur, they must have branch samples from a large number of pine stands. The job is so big that they must have land-owner help in collecting these samples. From samples collected, trained entomologists can count the number of eggs laid in the needles of the trees. From this count they can get a good idea of possible damage this spring. If it appears that damage will be extensive in an area, there will be time to arrange for control measures.

Here are the directions for collecting branch samples:

1. Single branch tips from at least 10 pine trees should be taken from each pine stand and sampled. Trees from which samples are taken should be scattered throughout the stand.

2. Samples should be taken from trees at least 20 feet high, and from the ends of branches in the middle portion of the crown.

3. Only the tip of the branch is needed and one from each tree. Three to six inches of the branch tip is enough.

4. The most practical way to collect these samples is to shoot off the branche tips with a shotgun.

5. After you have collected the samples tie them up or put them in a bag. They should then be taken to your fire warden or to your county agent. The location of the tree from which your sample was taken will be recorded on a map.

6. Samples form trees that are new being cut in a logging operation will also be valuable.

7. If you wish, you will be sent a report of whether sawfly eggs were found on your sample.

Jamaica plans to raise 12.5 million in U. S.

Senate group seeks curbs on textile imports.

Louisiana raises 20 million for highways.

Slaughter, of Yankees, 42, signs for $18.000.

Gates resigns as Secretary of the Navy.

Play safe — drive carefully.

See us for

RUBBER STAMPS
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INKING PADS

DATER STAMPS

The Times-Virginian

Health and Beauty

It is true that make-up can make up for a lot in complexion. But the mask of beauty is always better worn over a healthy, glowing complexion.

One of the most important steps is the matter of cleaning. The complexion is skin, or an elastic membrane, resting on a cushion of fat. The outside layer of skin is made up of dead cells which are constantly being cast off. The growth of new skin proceeds from below the skin, outward.

The skin is supplied from underlying tissues, through small arteries. A stimulating facial helps to give clarity to the skin by increasing circulation.

Oily skins are best cleansed with cold cream or soap and water. A double rinsing is a good idea. After the cleansing, the oily skin can be freshened with mild astringent.

Dry skins should be cleansed with an emollient cream, followed by a semi-freshener.

Enough rest and a balanced diet are as important as anything you can do to achieve lovely complexion. In fact these are called the cornerstones of beauty.

Exercise in fresh air, when possible, is important to the tone of your skin from head to foot.

Bad complexion problems should always have the attention of a doctor — great success has been seen with large doses of vitamin A.

KIND, QUALITY OF HAY IMPORTANT IN THE FEEDING OF CALVES

The dairyman who wants fast growth in his calves should remember that the kind and quality of hay fed is important.

Dr. W. A. Hardison, dairy scientist at VPI, says many dairymen feed calves the best quality hay available. Others feel that such hay should be kept for the milking cows.

Tests have shown, Dr. Hardison says, that early first-cut and early second-cut hay are equal in promoting growth of young calves, and that such hays are better that late first-cut hay. The tests also showed that calves can be raised on less grain if they get plenty of high quality forage.

In one study 36 calves were used to determine the relative value of alfalfa hay, timothy hay, and straw. The calves were four days old when the test started, and were fed to six month of age.

They were all managed and fed alike, except that 1-3 of them received alalfa hay, 1-3 received timothy hay, and 1-3 received oat straw as the forage part of the ration. Hay was available to the calves at all times and they were allowed to eat all they wanted.

All of the hays were eaten to about the same extent until the calves reached 7 to 8 weeks of age. After this point, the calves fed alalfa ate substantially more hay than the calves receiving timothey or oat straw. More timothy was eaten than oat straw.

The calves gained about the same during the first two months of the test, while whole milk was being fed. After milk - feeding was discontinued, the straw-fed calves fel behind the two groups in weight gain, and at three to four months of age, the timothy group dropped behind the alfalfa-fed calves.

At six months of age the calves fed oat-straw averaged 290 pounds pounds, and the the calves fed alalfa, 360 pounds.

In another study, calves were fed early first-cut hay, late first-cut hay, and early second-cut hay.

The hay was mixed, mainly timothy and alfalfa. The early cut hay was harvested when the timothy was in early bloom and the alfalfa was in very early bloom. The late cut hay was harvested when the timothy was in full bloom and the alfalfa was in late bloom. The cesond cut hay was in the early bloom stage when harvested.

The total digestible nutrient content was about 62 per cent for the early first-cut hay, 54 per cent for the second cutting ,and 40 per cent for the late first cutting.

The average daily gain was 1.6 pound in the second cutting group, and 1.2 pound in the late first-cutting group.

The calves which received the early first-cut or the second - cut hay plus only 2 pounds of grain daily averaged 350 pounds at the end of 26 weeks. The calves which were fed late first-cut hay and 4 pounds of grain averaged only 329 pounds.

Britain signs pact with European atomic pool.

Mitchell and Kennedy clash on labor bills.

Two telegrams of Mrs. Lincoln discovered.

Renew your subscription.

New auto tags to go on sale next month.

Dial 2811 with Personals.

Student rebels seize Havana University.

County Line

County Line, Feb. 18.- We are glad to hear that Mr. W. W. Overton is improving. Hope he will soon be able to be at home.

Sorry to hear Mr. Willie Burton Harvey is back in the hospital.

Recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Everette Ferguson were Mrs. Leon and Cawthorn and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Coleman and baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Williard Clarke and girls were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Tucker last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jordan, of N. C., spent the week-end with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Lynchburg and Mr. and Mrs. William Smith visited Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Jones Sunday.

Mr. Elliotte Nash and Mr. Jackson Burks spent the week-end with their families here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waller spent the week-end with relatives at Buchanan. Va.

Mrs. Tilden Paulette and Mrs. Elijah Cawthorn visited Mr. Vernie Jones one afternoon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Mayberry spent the week-end to the home of Mrs. A. D. Marshall.

It is understood Mr .and Mrs. Rosser Reynolds plan to move in Mr. Murphy's home in the near future.

Pamplin

Pamplin, Feb. 17.- Mrs. Charles Ramsey and children of California are spending several weeks with her parents. Dr. and Mrs. C . H. McCall.

Miss Kate Franklin spent the week-end with relatives and friends in Richmond.

Mrs. Julian White and Mrs. Bernard St. John, of Phenix visited Mrs. W. G. Garrette last week-end.

Mrs. Hallie Amenn has returned from California and is now with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Payne.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nash, of Latexa were week-end visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Davis.

W. J. Payne Jr., of Waynesboro spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wingfield, of Richmond were week-end visitors in the home of her mother, Mrs. H. T. Terry.

Week-end visitors in the home of Mr .and Mrs. J .W. D. Canada were Mrs. John Buscemi and daughter, Caroline Ann, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Canada and little daughter.

The P.-T. A. met Tuesday night at the school auditorium.

U. D. C. MEETING HERE TONIGHT

The Appomattox Chapter, U. D. C. will meet this evening at 8:00 in the home of Mrs. J. A. Burke.

A man found bedbugs in his bed and he checked out of the hotel complained about them to the manager. Several days later he received a cordial letter explaining that no matter how careful they were, things like this happened every once in while. They thanked him for calling it to their attention and hoped he would accept their apology. And he would have too, except that somebody had forgotten to detach a little slip that said, "Send this character the bedbug letter."

QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

(Editor's note: Here are the questions asked most frequently by Virginia farmers during the past week, as reported by county agricultural agents. Staff members of the VPI Agricultural Extension Service and/or Experiment Station supply the answers).

Q. Is the fertilizer - chemical mixture the best way to control the weevil?

A. It is a good way, but ranks third among the three recommended methods, primarily because of the varying amounts of fertilizer needed and used by individual farmers.

Q. How long will the heptachlor-fertilizer mixture for alfalfa hold its strength after mixing and bagging.

A. Scientists don't yet know definitely, but they believe it will be good for as much as six months if properly mixed. Certainly 30 days is a very safe period.

Q. How can I control wild onions in alfalfa?

A. By good management practices. There is no chemical recommended. Alfalfa is susceptible to 2-4-D which is recommended to control wild onion in some other crops.

Q. Can fertilizer be applied to corn land now before plowing?

A. It is generally better to fertilize and plow down the fertilizer a month to six weeks before planting. However, on heavier soils, particularly where sod is being turned, there will be little risk in applying fertilizer now.

Q. What vegetable crops will be profitable this year?

A. The outlook is fairly good for all vegetables. Investigate your local markets.

Q. How can I get rid of wire grass in my garden?

A. By use of cover corps, and good cultivation.

Q. If I spray alfalfa for chickweed, will the chickweed come from seed next year?

A. Yes, probably so. It is to be sprayed again.

Q. What variety of oats plant now?

A. Any one of the winter varieties recommended for you. Your county agent has variety recommendations.

Q. Should I treat oat seed before planting?

A. Definitely. Seed treatment pay for itself many times over.

Q. What are the dates for seeding alfalfa in the spring?

A. In eastern Virginia, seeding February up until March in southern and middle Virginia seed during February or March and early April. Early plantings (within the times recommended) are preferred.

Mental Bankrupt

The world's poorest man is one whose expenditure of time is not great for his income. —Marshalltown, Iowa, Times-Republican.

And Works 12 -Hour Shift

One thing that a person can do by watching the clock is to pass the time by keeping busy. —Sac City, Iowa, Sun.

British take new step in credit.

Railroads say their trouble is competition.

U .S. Chamber sores new tax bill.

A. H. S. to be top-seeded in northern division for the basketball tournament.

White pupils refrain from voting at re-opened high school in Prince Edward County this week.

Appomattox Lions Club and Junior Chamber of Commerce to have a horse show here in the spring. A gala event is planned by the two groups.

Dial 2811 with Personals.

Business surge is seen by Reserve Bank says.

Classified

LOST: One seven months old red male puppy, white with red head. If found please notify
Jack Hodges
Appomattox
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(1tp)

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?

Then see

The Times-Virginian

Jury Service - A Civil Duty

Ed's note: We publish here an article on the civic duty of jurors at the request of one of our readers. A Handbook for Jurors prepared by the Judicial Council of Virginia, and carried out by the late Edward W. Hudgins, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Justice Hudgins was a brother of Hudgins, former Appomattox County Agent.).

This article has been prepared for the purpose of more fully informing the citizens serving as jurors of trial juries in the courts of this Commonwealth, of their important and responsible duties of their office.

The ancient and cherished right of every who is compelled to resort to the courts for settlement of a controversy between himself and others, or between himself and the State, to be tried by a fair and impartial jury of his peers, is guaranteed by the fundamental law of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. These guarantees presuppose that citizens of the State, when summoned, will serve as jurors. Unless citizens of high intelligence, who have duly conducted their affairs so as to gain the confidence of their community in their sound common sense and fair dealing, fulfill their duty to make the necessary sacrifice of time and convenience in this capacity, the administration of justice will be impaired.

The jury is a vital part of the way by which justice is administered. Its function is to hear and weigh the conflicting testimony in cases, to observe their demeanor while on the stand and then from the facts of the case, to apply to the facts the principles of law pronounced by the Court. Property rights, or even life itself, are at stake in such controversies, and the jury acts intelligently, and impartially, confidence in its verdicts will be shaken.

Jury Service A Duty

Jury service is a duty and obligation which may involve financial loss as the performance of other duties one is called to perform ,yet it is one of the highest privileges and duties of citizenship and a part which every citizen should willingly perform as a solemn service to their State.

The object of this article is to assist jurors in the performance of their duty by acquainting him with the administration of justice in the courts of record of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The principal reason why government exists is to establish and enforce rights and duties of citizens and people, observe the law, refrain from violence, and amicably adjust their differences. The indifference to the case, another will be called and placed in his stead for the trial of that case. In addition to this type of challenge of jurors, which is known as challenge for cause, the parties each challenge three jurors peremptorily without assigning any reason therefor. A list containing the names of the thirteen jurors is handed to counsel by the sheriff or his deputy. Counsel for the plaintiff and the jury are and counsel for the defendant strikes three jurors. The striking of the jurors is done alternately, counsel for the plaintiff beginning. The six jurors thus eliminated by the process of striking are told to stand aside, and the remaining seven jurors are sworn by the clerk in the following language:

"You will well and truly try the issue joined between John Doe, the plaintiff, and Richard Roe, the defendant, and a true verdict give according to the law and the evidence. So help you God."

Separation of Witnesses

If either party wishes it, the court will exclude the witnesses from the courtroom until called to give their testimony. The purpose of excluding the witnesses is so that the testimony of one witness will not influence that of another.

Opening Statements of Counsel

Counsel for the plaintiff then makes what is known as his opening statement to the jury in which he relates what he expects to prove by the evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim. Counsel for the defendant then relates what he expects to prove by the evidence in denying the plaintiff's claim.

The Testimony

The witnesses for the plaintiff are called one by one, examined by counsel for the plaintiff and cross-examined by counsel for the defendant. After the plaintiff has presented all of his evidence he announces to the court that he 'rests.' The defendant then proceeds to call his witnesses, who are examined first by the defendant's counsel and cross examined by the counsel for the plaintiff. After defendant's counsel has called his witnesses he announces to the court that he 'rests' his case. The plaintiff then has the right to offer rebuttal testimony.

Instructions of The Court

At the conclusion of the testimony the judge and counsel retire to the judge's chambers to consider the instructions to the jury relating to the law of the case. Written instructions are presented by counsel for consideration by the judge, who decides what instructions on the law shall be given to the jury. When the instructions have been decided on by the judge, he and counsel return to the courtroom and the judge reads his instructions to the jury. It is the duty of the jury to accept and follow the law laid down by the judge even though they may have a different conception of what the law is or ought to be.

Argument of Counsel

Counsel then argue the case to the jury. Counsel for the plaintiff opens the argument, followed by counsel for the defendant and then plaintiff's counsel speaks again and closes the case. The jury must disregard any statement of the fact made by counsel unless it is supported by the evidence in the case. After deciding what the facts are, the jury must draw from them such inferences and conclusions as they believe to be supported by sound reasoning.

In The Jury Room

When the jurors retire to consider of their verdict, the first thing they do is to elect a foreman who presides over their deliberations in the case they are then considering and whose duty it is to write the jury's verdict and sign his name to it as foreman. He participates in the deliberations and votes along with all other jurors on the issues presented for the jury to decide.

The written instructions of the judge are carried to the jury room for guidance in their deliberations and if there is anything in them they do not understand, they have the right and it is their duty to ask the Judge to tell them what the instructions mean.

Since the jury must be unanimous in order to reach a verdict it is obvious that the jurors are frequently called upon to adjust their views to the views of their fellows. In this process, while no juror should yield a conscientious opinion deliberately formed after full and fair consideration, it is the duty of each juror to discuss the case in a spirit of fairness and candor, giving with an open mind due consideration to the views of the other jurors, to the end that a verdict may be reached, provided it can be done without sacrifice of any juror's conscientious convictions.

The Trial of a Criminal Case

In a criminal case, the commonwealth is the plaintiff and the person accused of committing an offense against the law is the defendant. Offenses are either felonies or misdemeanors. Such offenses as are punishable with death or confinement in the penitentiary are felonies; all other offenses are misdemeanors. No person can be put on trial for a felony until after a presentment has been made or an indictment found by a grand jury unless the person shall have waived such indictment or presentment, in which event he may be tried on a warrant or information. An indictment or presentment is a written accusation which informs the accused of the nature and cause of the accusation against him. A grand jury consists of not less than five nor more than seven persons. It meets in secret session and hears only evidence presented by the prosecution. If, after hearing such evidence, four of their number concur in the belief that a crime has been committed and that there is a reasonable ground to believe that the defendant committed the crime it finds a true bill and presents it to the court. Since only the Commonwealth's side of the case is put before the grand jury, the finding of an indictment cannot be considered as any evidence of the defendant's guilt.

On the day of the trial the defendant is arraigned in open court; that is, the indictment is read to him and he is asked whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. If he pleads guilty he is tried by the court without a jury. If he pleads not guilty, he is tried by the jury. He may, however, after having advised by counsel ,waive trial by jury with the consent of the attorney for the Commonwealth and the judge.

In the trial of a misdemeanor, arraignment of the defendant is not necessary, and the charge against him is usually set out in a warrant, although the grand jury has the power to indict for a misdemeanor.

On a trial by jury of a felony case the clerk swears a panel of twenty. The judge briefly relates to them the charge against the defendant and practically the same examination of the prospective jurors is conducted by the court and counsel as in a civil case, with the additional questions, whether they are opposed to the death penalty in a case where the evidence justifies it. If a juror convinces the court that he is conscientiously opposed to capital punishment he is excused from the trial of that case and an additional juror is sworn to take his place. After a panel of twenty has been obtained, free from challenge for cause, the Commonwealth strikes four and the defendant four and the remaining twelve constitute the jury for the trial of the case. The striking of jurors is done alternately, the Commonwealth having the first strike. The clerk then directs the twelve jurors selected to try the case to stand up, hold up their right hands, and be sworn, and administers the following oath:

"You will well and truly try and true deliverance make between the Commonwealth and the defendant at the bar whom you have in charge and a true verdict give according to the law and the evidence. So help you God."

The defendant is then directed to stand up and the indictment is again read, unless he waives a second reading of the indictment, and the clerk then says to the jury:

"Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner and hearken to his cause, he stands indicted for (naming the offense), he has been arraigned and upon his arraignment hath pleaded not guilty, for his trial hath put himself upon the country, which country you are. Your charge therefore is to inquire whether he be guilty as charged in the indictment or not guilty. If you find him guilty the following is the law under which you will find your verdict (the clerk then states the punishment for the offense or offenses of which he may be convicted under the indictment.) If you find him not guilty, you will say so and no more. Hearken to the evidence."

Counsel may make opening statements to the jury if they so desire. The procedure, then follows the same general plan as set out in the trial of a typical civil case. When the case has been submitted the jury retires to its room to determine whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, and if the jury finds the accused guilty, it fixes the punishment.

Sometimes a jury, after fixing the punishment, recommends a suspension of the sentence. This a jury should not do. The question of suspension or probation is exclusively within the discretion of the judge.

Incidents During the Trial

When a lawyer, in the course of a trial, objects to the admissibality of evidence, he is merely asserting the right of his client to prevent the jury from hearing evidence that is not legally proper. Such objection should not bias the jury for or against either party, as there are legal rules of evidence applied by the judge, who will either admit or reject the testimony by overruling or sustaining the motions or objections of the attorney. The decisions of the judge on such objections and motions should not be interpreted by jurors to mean that he favors one side or the other.

Lawyers often decide to call the court's attention to particular point of law applicable to the case and to the admissibility of evidence, and move to exclude the jury. This is done to avoid the risk of the jury's being confused by hearing things that should not be considered by them in reaching their verdict.

Frequently the jury hears testimony that is afterwards stricken out. This means that, on mature deliberation, the judge has decided that the evidence was not admissible, and therefore, he strikes it from the record and instructs the jury to disregard it. Thereafter the jury should consider the case as if such evidence had not been given.

Sometimes, in an opening statement, a lawyer will say that he expects to prove certain facts and the evidence fails to justify the lawyer's expectation. The jurors must remember that counsel are not witnesses and their statements are not evidence.

Jurors have the right, after first getting the permission of the judge, to ask questions of the witnesses whenever they do not understand the testimony. Such questions are proper only for the purpose of discrediting or arguing with a witness. If the question is improper the lawyer whose side is hurt by it will have to object, and the juror must not allow such objection to prejudice him against the lawyer's client.

A juror should never, during a recess of the trial, inspect the scene of the accident or other events involved in the case. Likewise, jurors must not discuss the case with outsiders, or read about it in newspapers until after the case is over.

If, during the trial it turns out that a juror happens to know some fact involved in the case, he should tell the court what he knows, and he should not, in the privacy of the jury room, mention any such fact that has not been disclosed in open court.

This survey of the obligations of jurors shows that while it may be had to be a perfect juror, it is easy to be a good one. Conscientious service brings its own reward in the satisfaction of important work well done, and there is no more important work that a citizen can perform for his state and country than the conscientious discharge of his duties as a juror.

Turks resume discussions with World Bank.

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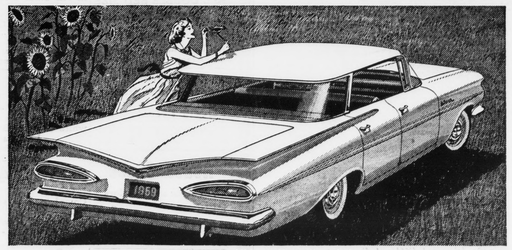
CHEVROLET



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